

THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9722.

EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29. 1783.

Bredlaw's New Various Entertainments.

At the DANCING ROOM, ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, NIDDERY'S WYND, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 30th and 31st inst. the evening, at seven o'clock, will be displayed, a Variety of capital Performances—by Mr Bredlaw, Miss Florence, Signor Arcand, and Andrea, and the New Religio, the particulars of which are extolled in the hand bills.

The room will be elegantly illuminated and commodiously prepared for the reception of the Ladies and Gentlemen, that every person may have a view of the performances.

Proper Music will attend between the acts.

Admission Two Shillings each person.

Tickets to be had at the principal Coffee-houses, and of Mr INNES, Auctioneer.

Places to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some

receptions, by applying to Mr Bredlaw, at Mr JONSTON'S School, opposite the Concert Room, Nidderly's Wynd.

On Thursday next, the 1st of January, will be published,

By W. CREECH and C. ELLIOT, EDINBURGH,

Price half bound 3s. 6d. and 4s. neatly bound in calf,

DEDICATED (BY PERMISSION)

To the Hon. the Master, Assistants, and other Members of the Company of

Merchants of the City of Edinburgh,

THE UNIVERSAL CALCULATOR,

OR THE

MERCHANT'S, TRADESMAN'S, AND FAMILY'S ASSISTANT.

Being an entire New and complete Set of

T A B L E S,

Adapted for Dealers in every Branch of Trade, by Wholesale

sale or Retail, and also for all Families.

Shewing, at one view, the amount or value of any number or quantity

of goods or merchandise, from One to Ten Thousand, at all the various

prices, from One Farthing, in regular progression, to Thirty Shil-

lings, in 250 different tables.

A L S O,

At the foot of each table is shown the division of the pound, yard,

&c. into the following particulars, entirely new, and not to be found in

any other book, viz.

For Dealers by Weight, such as

Grocers, &c.

1 of an ounce,

half an ounce,

1 of an ounce,

2 ounces,

3 ounces,

1 of a lib.

half a lib.

1 of a lib.

A lb.

The price of

For Dealers by Measure, such as

Milliners, Haberdashers, &c.

1 of a nail,

half a nail,

1 of a nail,

1 of a nail,

half a quarter,

3 nails,

1 of a yard,

half a yard,

1 of a yard,

A yard.

The price of

There are also added,

T W E N T Y - S E V E N T A B L E S,

Shewing the Exchange on Bills, Commission or Brokerage on Goods, &c.

from 1 to 5 per cent.

And TABLES, shewing the amount of any Salary, Income,

Expense, &c. by the Day, Week, Month, or Year.

BY JOHN THOMSON,

ACCOUNTANT IN EDINBURGH,

Author of the Tables of Interest, and Tables for calculating the Prices of

all kinds of Grain.

As above may be had, lately published, by the same Author,

Tables of Interest, at 3, 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. third edition, war-

ranted the most correct and complete book of the kind in print, price

bound in calf 5s.

Tables for calculating the Prices of all kinds of Grain, equally com-

plete and correct, price bound in calf 4s.

N. B. Each copy of Mr Thomson's books is signed by his own hand

on the back of the title-page.

BROKE PRISON.

WHEREAS, on Tuesday the ninth current, betwixt three and

five o'clock in the morning, HUGH CHISHOLM, late Chel-

sea pensioner in Inverness, and confined within the tolbooth thereof,

under sentence of death, made his escape by breaking said prison, it is

recommended to all officers of the law, and others, at the sea-port

towns, to exert their endeavours to detect and apprehend the said Hugh

Chisholm, who is about five feet ten inches high, straight made, of a

fallow complexion, much marked with the small-pox, long brown hair,

generally tied with a long ribbon, brisk and forward in his appearance;

was corporal of grenadiers in the 40th regiment; wants the top of the

thumb and first finger of his left hand, and speaks with the Irish accent.

The Magistrates of Inverness do hereby offer a reward of TWENTY

GUINEAS to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Hugh

Chisholm within any of his Majesty's jails within the kingdom of Great

Britain, to be paid at the Town Clerk's office at Inverness, upon proper

certificates being lodged of the said Hugh Chisholm's being so secured.

And, as from a preconviction taken by the Magistrates, it appears, that

numbers were aiding and assisting the said Hugh Chisholm in making

his escape, any person who shall discover these accomplices, will be pro-

perly rewarded, and may depend upon due secrecy.

The SHERIFF DEPUTY of the County of Inverness does also hereby

offer a like reward of TWENTY GUINEAS, to be paid upon Hugh

Chisholm's being apprehended and secured, as before mentioned.

SALE OF A HOUSE,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. ANDREWS, IN FIFESHIRE.

THAT House, Offices, and Garden, in St. Andrews, lying in the

South Street thereof, and presently possessed by Mrs Nairn. There

is a very genteel entry to the House, and it contains, on the ground

floor, a large vaulted kitchen, larder, laundry, house-keeper's room,

servants' hall, and other conveniences;—on the principal floor, a large

lobby, off which, on the right hand, there is a dining-room, drawing-

room, bed-chamber, and dressing room; and on the left hand, a break-

fasting parlour, family bed-chamber, two dressing-rooms, and closet;—

the second floor, six bed-chambers, with closets. Above, accommoda-

tions for servants, with garrets.

The House may be entered to at Candlemas next; and, if it does

not sell, it will be let for one or more years, as shall be agreed on.

Mrs Nairn's servants will show the house; and for particulars, applica-

tion may be made to William Lumisdaine, clerk to the agent.

If the purchaser chuses, the price may remain in his hands, on bond,

or other security.

TO be applied to public roup within the large room at the Water of

Leith, on Friday the 9th day of January 1784, at eleven o'clock

forenoon.

A TACK, for five years, of the said LARGE

ROOM, CELLAR, and Pertinents, with the Wheat-ale allotted to

the said tack, belonging to the Company of Bakers in Edinburgh.—

Also, a tack for five years of the DUNG of the stables belonging to the

said Company. The commencement of both tacks to be at Whitfri-

day next.—For further particulars apply to Mr Alexander Smith baker,

treasurer to the Company, or Alexander Cunningham writer, Prince's

Street, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange

Coffee-house, upon Wednesday the 31st day of December, at five

o'clock afternoon.

Eight Shares of the Stock of the British Linen Company.

Apply to Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet, who has powers

to conclude a private bargain before the time of the sale.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Dec 22.

DEBATE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr Erskine got up, and craved the indulgence of the House to a few things which he thought it incumbent on him to offer, as introductory and explanatory of the motion which he should have the honour of submitting to their serious consideration. Our present circumstances he thought more peculiarly critical and alarming than those of almost any other period of our history. This had disposed him to come forward with the proposition he had prepared; and he had thought it his duty to his constituents and his country, in the manner to exert himself constitutionally in behalf not only of the existence of Parliament, but also of those privileges which they held both by acts of Parliament, and principles prior and superior to all such acts.

It was undoubtedly the prerogative of the Crown to dissolve the Parliament; but who called that prerogative in question? The very idea of an address, which he now meant to move, admitted that his Majesty could, when he pleased, put such a prerogative in exercise; still it might be necessary to ask whether the exercise of such a power in such circumstances; and for such ends, was prudent and politic? or whether, on an honest and unserved declaration of the state of public affairs, his Majesty might not be inclined to postpone a dissolution at least for the present?

The state of India, all allowed, was so embroiled as to require some immediate, strong, and specific regulation. A bill had gone through this House, which had met with the approbation of a very large and respectable majority; and it ought not to be forgotten, that the majority was of that branch of the legislature, before whom the subject had been canvassed for above the space of two years. Those from whom it had received its fate, had not considered it for more than a few days; and shall that Parliament be dissolved who alone seems competent to the subject? Is this the sense, said he, in which we are to understand the measure, that while we continue ignorant and careless of our duty we are safe, but as soon as we deem it necessary to bestir ourselves in the public cause; the moment we enter into the spirit and intention for which the constitution has placed us here; the moment we pay an implicit attention to his Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne; the moment the several important objects recommended to the care and discussion of Parliament appear to us in all their pressure and magnitude, that moment our dissolution is proposed and determined. What new Parliament can take up the subject with the same advantages which we do? Is it not incompetent for us to say, that a single individual of this House make one of that Parliament? When then can they be adequate to the subject? How many years? How much ability, application, industry, and perseverance? What an immense body of evidence has become indispensable to a just and accurate consideration of the subject? All these things, so necessary to the immediate discussion of his vast and interesting question, are, by the meditated dissolution, to be lost in one moment.

With these reasons, which operated strongly and forcibly on his mind against; whereas the man who would boldly venture to assign but one good reason for such a dissolution? For what single advantage to the nation or government could the representatives of the people of England be sent back to their constituents? Have they (said Mr Erskine) refused to do their duty? Are they inadequate to the trust reposed in them? Do they not meet the business proposed fairly and fully? Have they not been tried and proved? By whom are they condemned and cast? Not by those whose delegates they are. So much otherwise, that were my voice strong enough to reach the whole nation, they would cry with one voice, no dissolution. Their minds are set against it, and it were rashness and madness in the extreme, with so many pressing and urgent reasons against such a measure, for any Minister whatever to think of advising the adoption of it.

He referred to what had been said by Mr Grenville about a noble Lord, who had resigned that he might as a private man stand on his defence. He did not understand the conduct of certain individuals, but he was a lawyer, and in that capacity would not condemn any man without legal proof. But still as a man of honour, he would entertain what opinion he might think himself warranted to indulge from the circumstances of the case. But for his part, he saw no accusation in the present case, but something like a strong inclination in certain individuals to accuse themselves. The Hon. Gentleman had already affirmed in a former debate, that the words of his right Hon. friend (Mr Fox) were not the exact words. He was asked what then the exact words were, or what right he had to say they were not, unless he knew what they were? He had in that same debate put it home to that Hon. Gentleman, or any other friend of the noble Lord, to stand up and absolve him from the imputation which their awkward apologies had only tended to confirm.

Here Mr Erskine recited a homorous story of a physician, whom a friend told, that the death of a patient was imputed to him by means of a particular or specific prescription. This the physician denied, by refusing the prescription, without refusing to have accomplished the fate of the patient. This case he applied with great pertinence to the noble Lord, and the mode of defence adopted by his friends in that House.

He then concluded with moving, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, [The Address appeared in our last,] praying, that as things are as respects to circumstances, it might be the Royal pleasure to manage the wishes of his faithful Commons, against an immediate dissolution of Parliament. This Address is long and extremely well expressed, and borrowed, as Mr Erskine said, from the journals of the House. For, on the subject of the King's prerogative, he asserted, it was no new thing to address him. To this object the petition of every subject necessarily went, as the object prayed for always implied his power of conferring it. King William the Third had refused to give his

assent to several bills, which had passed the other branches of the legislature. On this he was addressed by the House of Commons, who even complained and remonstrated. But the Address, before the House he conceived to be humble, respectful, and every way becoming the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled. He would, therefore, leave it with the House, whether under such a combination of the most critical and alarming circumstances, it was not the best measure, which the House, consistently with its own dignity, its duty to the people, whose representative it was, and its loyalty and love for the Sovereign, could possibly adopt.

Colonel Fitzpatrick could not help considering himself called upon, to make some apology to the House for taking up any part of their time on a subject, which had been so ably and spiritedly discussed by his learned friend, who opened the debate. The urgency of the Address, which had been moved, struck him in the strongest point of view. The necessity under which the public groaned were dreadful, and alarming in a very eminent and unexampled degree. Anarchy every where prevailed, and in his apprehension the nation verged to immediate ruin; and thus situated, could it be credited or imagined, that any Minister, or any man, either in or out of office, would advise a dissolution of Parliament, or abide the consequences of such a measure? He therefore thought the present Address so very necessary, that he would appeal to the House, to every individual, to the whole body of the people at large, whether, by neglecting to take any notice of what had happened in the other House, a complete end had not been put to our constitution. Much had been said about the bill, which had been made a stalking horse for private ambition. He admitted the independence of the House of Lords as much as any man did or could do. But it was well known, and not once denied how that measure had been checked. It was chronicled in ancient history, that Rome owed its liberty, on a particular occasion, to a flock of geese, and the India bill received its death from the Lords of the Bed-chamber.

Mr Dundas did not rise to controvert many of the positions of the Hon. Gentleman, who had introduced the present business. Like most other questions, it appeared to him, that this was much involved with many extraneous matters. The case of a noble Lord, who had been much alluded to in a former debate, he thought had been brought forward at present, at least, very unnecessarily. No charge had hitherto been laid against him. All for which he had been blamed, yet depended on those rumours which were but little capable of proof, and which, though proved, could never bring home conviction on any man. Either his Lordship was guilty, or not guilty. If he was, and the House thought it proper to subject him to punishment, or censure, for what they conceived to be a high misdemeanour and breach of privilege, was it not injustice, and even cruel, to prejudice him before the evidence was legally and fully before them? and surely their conduct who made his Lordship so much an object of animadversion, if he was innocent, was at least, in his opinion, equally premature and improper. He therefore begged gentlemen would not indulge their talents and eloquence in personalities to foreign to the proposition before them. Having said this much in behalf of an absent and injured character of great respectability and personal honour, he would now give his opinion on the subject under discussion; and he did not mean to dispute the right of the Commons, in Parliament assembled, to address, in dutiful and loyal language, his Majesty, whenever the exigencies of public affairs called for such a strong and pointed measure. This he conceived to be a privilege of the House, which he would be as unwilling as any man to give up. The dignity of Parliament, and, perhaps, the liberty of the subject, were both deeply connected with the reality and practicability of such a principle. Neither would he say that the rumours, so frequently mentioned as affecting the general consequence of the public, in the stability of the present Parliament, might not go a certain length in justifying the address now proposed.

These were points in which the gentlemen on the other side of the House and himself were nearly agreed; but he was satisfied they would not dispute what should be the first principle of every thing. He meant further to advance on the subject, that such a measure should not be adopted without a very strong reason indeed; and he begged to know what the reason which now subsisted was, which could support such a step; to resolve an address in that House while none of his Majesty's confidential servants were present?—Here a loud laugh was general through the House, which the learned gentleman appropriated by saying, that had he asserted that none who deserved to be his Majesty's confidential servants were present, there might have been some reason for the merriment; but that he would not affirm. He spoke, however, to a matter of fact; and insisted, that in such a situation an address from the House to the Throne would hardly be decent. This he further enforced, by stating his own opinions concerning the rumour which had been made the ground of that day's motion. It was, he conceived, such a foundation as could not support the superstructure built upon it; for he apprehended, that, instead of circulating the vague surmises in circulation of a dissolution, the House should wait the return of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had accepted a high department in his Majesty's service, and who might be competent to give them whatever information they might think necessary for such a proceeding. In the mean time, he was satisfied that no such dissolution was intended. This he did not pretend to declare on authority, but delivered it merely as his own private conception, which, however, he confessed to have entertained from his access to those who could not but know.

Having stated these particulars, he again addressed himself to the candour and good sense of the House, in hopes of their agreeing with him, that such a strong and unexpected measure, under the circumstances now mentioned, was not necessary. He would, therefore, refer it to their consideration, whether it ought at present to be postponed?

Mr Fox did not see any thing very material in what had fal-

len from the Hon. Gentleman. Nothing at least of sufficient validity, in his opinion, to attract the confidence of the House in such a manner, however, as to have the least influence on their present deliberation. For his own part, he would not take any man's word for the resolutions of a set of men who were utterly destitute of stability. They might vouch to-day for what they would as hastily renounce to-morrow. In such a fluctuating state of things, the Commons of Great Britain could ill answer to their conscience and constituents for swerving in the least from their resolution on a former occasion. He was therefore of opinion, that the House was pledged for every thing dear to the community at large for regulating the affairs of India; for cultivating alliances with foreign Courts, for establishing the commerce between this country and America, and for an infinite variety of domestic reforms, as well as matters of a more distant but not less important nature. They would consider, he trusted, under what circumstances a dissolution stared them full in the face.

It had been said, that their resolution as respecting themselves was absurd, and ought to have no weight. This sort of reasoning he did not well understand. It went this far to render the House incompetent to look after its own affairs, to assert its own independence, to act for its own preservation. He thought very differently of its spirit. He knew what its privileges were, and he deprecated ever seeing the day when one branch of the legislature should be ruined or undone by a vote of the other. He could not be understood by all this, as if he doubted the word of the Hon. Gentleman. In his own affairs what confidence was due to his character, he meant not to dispute; but how he could vouch for what he had no authority to declare, was another matter; nay, so much was he satisfied of the truth and propriety of this remark, that he freely confessed, he should not think himself at liberty to take the Minister's own word on the point. The reason he made no scruple to avow. The secret influence was as destructive of all public confidence, as of effectual responsibility; for while the Minister might be assuring this House that no dissolution was intended, some one invisible person might be in the closet undoing all he said. There was no sort of consistency in the people concerned in the whole of this dark underhand business; they were no where to be found, except where no one expected them, and their sentiments were never above a few days or hours the same on any one subject.

The honourable and learned gentleman trusted, the candour and discretion of the House would not permit them to go into a measure so unnecessary at present. He was of a very different opinion. These kind of declarations were, in his mind, a very weighty reason why they should. The state of public affairs admitted no hesitation on their part; and to accede to the learned Gentleman's wishes would, in his opinion, be obliging him and his coadjutors at the expense of their own dignity, independence, and honour.

Mr Banks said, after the declaration of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he was not certain that any thing he might have to offer would prove satisfactory. For the Right Hon. Gentleman had asserted, that the word even of the Minister, were he present, on such a point would not be taken. For his part, he had authority to declare, that the Minister had no such intention whatever, either to dissolve or prorogue the Parliament. This he put in a very strong manner, and then appealed to the House, whether they did not think that a declaration of this kind, ought to have some influence with them, and ought to operate against the address, which, however proper, under circumstances of strong necessity, was certainly not warranted after what he had advanced. The Minister's personal honour and virtue, and every consideration binding on mankind, were in this manner pledged against the danger which it was the meaning of this address to avert.

Having said thus much, before he sat down he thought it proper to submit also to the House, whether an adjournment for a short time, if only for a few days, might not be necessary. He would not, however, affect to urge the idea on gentlemen. Those especially, who were properly denominated country gentlemen, might wish to have a little relaxation, as usual, at this time of the year; and he hoped the good humour of the House would be to dispose them to adjourn, if for nothing else, at least for that purpose.

Mr Fox adhered to his former sentiments, by a repetition of the same reasons on which he had formerly announced them. He did not mean, however, by the light in which he had placed the subject, or the expressions he might have used, any personal disrespect to any man. His likings and remarks in that House were all on public grounds. On this account he was not willing to trust to private declarations, especially as these declarations could only respect an individual, where many were concerned; and to put the matter in the strongest and fairest manner possible, he owned he could not expect in such circumstances, that the House could place any confidence in him.

It had been said by an Hon. Gentleman, that another proposition on India affairs would be offered with the consent of the Company, and that it was to be hoped it would be acceptable under a form thus qualified. But how could the Hon. Gentleman answer for the approbation of the House? What symptoms had they given of their willingness to acquiesce in a measure so qualified? The House are sensible what measure should be adopted, and will no doubt act accordingly. But surely it is at least not very certain, that after stamping one measure with the strongest approbation, they will adopt immediately another materially different.

Mr Banks rose to explain, and said he would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether under such circumstances with his Right Hon. Friend, not then in the House, he would act with any one who gave an advice so contrary to all which he had made in this public manner.

Lord Mahon also rose, and asked the Right Hon. Gentleman whether he could stay in place, and become answerable for an advice against which he had thus openly and unequivocally pledged his word; and if he found himself incapable of doing so, it was but justice to suppose his Right Hon. relation equally incapable. This, therefore, he concluded, was, in his apprehension, sufficient to negative the Address, as it proceeded not only on a mistake, but on the apprehension of such a danger as they now could not but believe was by no means impending.

Commodore Johnstone approved of the Right Honourable Gentleman's spirit, but could not bear his principles, which, in his apprehension, were inimical to the best rights of every corporate body in the kingdom. No reason, it was said, could be assigned for an immediate dissolution of Parliament; he could assign a very substantial one. A bill of a most extraordinary nature had been carried through this House with an high hand indeed; and not only carried through this House, but a

shorter attempt was made to cram it down the throats of the Peers, who, however, had the spirit and magnanimity to resist it. Under such a circumstance as this, what can his Majesty do but appeal to his people, by a new election, whether the House of Commons or the House of Peers are to be supported? The Commodore, after stating this with his usual pointedness, alluded to the American war; to the state of opposition under that Administration; and to the present state of Indian affairs; and, after hazarding several sarcasms on all these points, he concluded by giving his hearty unqualified negative to the address.

Lord North said the Committee had not in his mind heard any thing advanced in objection to the motion for the address, which ought to influence them to pass from it. Though a Right Hon. Gentleman, who was not now a member of the House, had instructed his friends to come forward and say that he should not give any advice to the Crown to exercise his prerogative at his time in the dissolution of the Parliament, yet how could the House be assured, in the present circumstances of the times, but that without any such advice from the Right Hon. Gentleman, the thing which they so justly dreaded might be done? He was willing to pay every respect to the Right Hon. Gentleman's assurance—he was not a friend of his—but he had always treated him with respect, though undoubtedly he had not been so treated by him. His assurance would have its effect on his mind as far as it related to his own advice or countenance; but as the House saw that men out of office could now presume to give advice to their Sovereign, it ought to be the study of the House to take such measures for their security as their wisdom might suggest.

A noble Earl who perhaps was more likely than any other person to give such an advice to his Sovereign was gone out of place; but was he left to give his advice for being in a private station? Had he not the right, as a Peer of Parliament, to enter the closet of the King, and might he not still assert, that he had the power to give his advice as much as those who were responsible to Parliament and their country for the advices which they gave? It was therefore proper that the address which had been moved, and which had been so generally assented to, should be carried up to the throne. But it was said that there was no necessity for such a step, as there was no serious design to dissolve the Parliament. Certainly there had been such a rumour; and it would be sporting with their understandings in a manner which he was never inclined to undertake, to refute the levity of such an argument. Had there not been a very current rumour! After what had happened, could any man say that he did not entertain the suspicion at least, if not the conviction, that such a measure was in contemplation, and was probable? Nay, had not gentlemen even stood up to assert that the Parliament ought to be dissolved? If these things were true, and if it was also true that the noble Earl who had so hastily accepted of place on Friday, and so hastily resigned on Monday, might not as hastily accept again on Tuesday—and as there was the appearance of so much unsteadiness, so much changing, and so much instability both of principle and opinion, the House ought not for an instant to lose sight of that step which they had suggested, and against which not one serious word had been uttered.

An Hon. Gentleman had talked of the Right Hon. Secretary who sat next him; he certainly was not, just at this time, the Right Hon. Secretary. But he would tell the Committee what he really was, and what he trusted and believed he long would be. He is, says the noble Lord, my Right Hon. friend, and I am proud to say that we are bound to one another by the strongest ties; by honour, by tried faith, by mutual confidence, and by a bond which will always be inviolable among honest men; by the experience that our connection will be beneficial to our country. Give me leave, in this part, Mr Hussey, to take notice of the various allusions which have been made to an event, which I remember with the most sincere satisfaction, but which has been made the subject of allusion and censure from day to day. An assertion was made some days ago in the House, which I will communicate to the Committee. An Hon. Gentleman, who considers it as his duty to take daily notice of that event, wished that a bird might be set on the Speaker's chair, which should have the incessant cry of "Coalition! Coalition! Infamous coalition!"

I do not think, continued the noble Lord, that while that Hon. Member remains, there is any occasion for a bird; he adheres sufficiently to his note, and while he is in the House the event will be pretty frequently called up to the recollection of the House. But give me leave to say, that from the experience which the House have had within the last fortnight, of the temper of the present times, the Coalition should never be mentioned but with respect, as an event favourable to the true interests of the empire. It was demonstrated, that it was only by such a Coalition that there could be procured a permanent, a vigorous, a solid Administration; an Administration capable of acting in the present distracted state of the empire with steadiness and effect; and give me leave to think, that there is no great presumption in saying, that it is by that Coalition only, that even now a permanent Administration can be formed. It has been the subject of daily complaint; but even now, Mr Hussey, you see it is imitated; have we not a Coalition at this very instant as strange, as unaccountable, as any that has hitherto been reproved? A Coalition of two men as opposite in principle to one another, as different in political ideas, as any that has hitherto occurred. Ours was a Coalition of numerous and comprehensive influences, which embraced a wide dominion of attachment, arising from confidence and friendship, and which bodies of men, forgetting former enmities, when the causes which gave them being were no more, came to a generous concurrence of sentiment and resolution, by which an Administration was formed firm and stable, capable of enterprise; prepared to combat with the foreign enemies of the state; ready to encounter the domestic embarrassments. This Coalition, which had for its origin the noblest motives of the heart, the burial of animosities for the love of country, and which had for its object the establishment of a Ministry which could redeem the Empire from the shame into which it had fallen by weak and distracted councils—by instability of system—by the want of confidence in negotiation, and the want of adventure in plans—has been tried, and I challenge the criticism of men on its measures and effects. Review its conduct, examine its pretensions to public favour, and determine from the experience which you have had. I am free to say that the good which I anticipated has been produced; that there was more unanimity, more concert, more confidence, more manliness, more freedom of sentiment, more openness of transaction in the Cabinet thus formed, than I have found in Cabinets

which were composed of more homogeneous materials in their origin. We have had no differences, no insidious counteraction, no plotting, no apostasy; our opinions have been severally and firmly held; and there has not been any renunciation of former principles. We have severally maintained the great doctrine which we before our junction propped up, and I will be bold to say, that in the continuance of our friendship and connection, a connection, which I trust to God will never be broken, no sacrifice will be required of principle on either part; and no sacrifice will be made, except on rational and reasonable conviction, proceeding from fair and solid argument. This was the quality of the coalition, which did take place when we went into office. This is the quality which it bears now when we come out. I will venture to say, that in going into office, not a man joined the coalition merely for the emoluments, the pomp, or the lust of place; in going out, not a man has deserted that coalition from the same motives. The Committee perceive that we are the same unbroken body; the Administration is dissolved, but the Coalition remains; and give me leave to tell you, that it will remain in all its strength, and that it will pursue the same honourable purposes for which it was originally formed? They have attempted to imitate us; but they have spoilt it in the imitation. Instead of being a coalition of parties; a coalition of the heads of great and commanding bodies; a coalition of men possessing the confidence of distinct influences; it is a coalition made up of the scraps, the tatters, the refuse, and remnants of all parties, but not of the parties themselves. It is a coalition which, with a contrariety of principle, as glaring as any that was ever yet demonstrated; a contrariety which may be traced back to every great question, which has lately been agitated; to the Middlesex election—to the influence of the Crown—to the American war—to the reform of Parliament—to the question of the peace, and to every other question that has been already discussed. Yet this Coalition has not been able to reconcile even a sufficient number of persons to fill up the confidential departments of the King's service. At this instant, it consists of no more than two persons, and these two persons cannot agree on the very subject on which they have coalesced, nor on any other. They cannot agree in the appointments which are necessary to give effect to their junction. It is in truth a coalition which does not coalesce, and it reminds me of a coalition which I have heard of, two men appointed to live in the Eddystone Light-house; they were together; they had no other person with whom to converse; they had no other business to perform but to keep alive the fire; but differing on other points, they would not agree even in this; they would not speak to one another; they would neither give orders for the supply of fuel, nor agree in the performance of their only duty, even though by their neglect the fleets of their country which were to be guided by the fire of the light-house, should be destroyed and wrecked by their quarrel. Such was the present coalition of the Cabinet. They had no agreement; they had no succour, and there was, in truth, no government in the country.

It had been said of the last Ministry, and by the last Ministry he certainly did not mean to say that they had continued long enough in office to get warm in their seats; but for the sake of distinction he would call them the late Ministry; it had been said of them that they had taken the offices of Government by storm. He denied the assertion; they had no occasion for assault or storm; the garrison was completely abandoned. On the question of the terms of peace, that House had given what he should always consider as the decision of any Ministry, an unequivocal testimony that they, the Ministry of that day, possessed not the confidence in their seats; some of them resigning, others hanging to the skirts of office, and all of them practising arts and stratagems to maintain their power, till they at length one by one gave way; and they marched into a town open and defenceless, completely abandoned by the troops, who, instead of defending their posts, first flew to the outskirts, and having given peaceable possession to the enemy, called out "Oh! infamous coalition; you have taken our offices by assault!" The noble Lord said, he could not call the military operations of the present Coalition either by the manly term of *storm* or *assault*. It was rather a *tap* or *nipe*. They had gone into offices completely abandoned. They had been turned out of office when in full garrison; but they had been undermined; it had been accomplished by *tap*, and not by *assault*. He begged, however, that the House would believe that they had been dismissed, directly dismissed, very much against his will indeed, but by the fair, constitutional, and regular exercise of the royal prerogative. The Coalition had gone into a deserted government, they had come out in complete array, and the cabinet which they had found empty, they had left so. It was at this instant perfectly ungarisoned, and if they might believe report, it was likely to remain so; one person had already retired, others had already refused to accept of the first offices in the State; and whether we were to have an Administration or no—who were to be the Ministers—and what period they were to endure, it was impossible for the House at present to tell. They might last for a year, for a month, for a week, or for three days—for each of these terms they would find a precedent, and which of them they would select was yet unknown; though perhaps it was pretty accurately conjectured which of the periods it would prove to be. In the mean time, he was sorry to inform those who did not like the Coalition, that it still existed in all its spirit, and was likely to exist without diminution of power, without desertion, without apostasy.

It had been said that a new bill was to be brought in for the regulation of the territories of the East, and it was to be essentially different from the other, as it could not be imagined that the same bill which the House of Peers had so recently rejected, could be crammed down their throats. He knew not enough of the constitution of the other House, not being a member of it, to enable him to say, after a number of the Bed-chamber Lords had determined the fate of that bill, what might be the fate of the same bill if again presented to their Lordships; but he begged leave to ask the honourable Commodore and his friends, what they had seen in the late conduct and opinions of that House, to induce them to think that there was such mutability in them, such unsteadiness of principle, and such a versatility of opinion, that they should adopt and give their countenance to a bill the opposite of that which they had already passed. Had they shewn any symptoms of mutability within these few days? Had the occurrences of the past week produced any visible effect on the temper or sentiments of those who had concurred in passing the bill? There had not been any such appearance; and he was assured that they would not give their countenance to a bill either the direct opposite, or materially differing from the other. No such levity, no such changing opinion, was to be attributed to them; and he concluded

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with declaring his approbation of the proposed means of suc-
cessing themselves from the alarming consequences of a hasty
dissolution in the present moment, while the East India affairs,
the national credit, and other important and pressing subjects,
demanded their instant consideration.

Mr. Martin said, he was called upon by the noble Lord's
notice of his conduct to declare, that he was instigated by no
personal ill-will, and that he panted for no blood. He was not
able to cope with the noble Lord in wit or in argument. In
personal integrity he was equal to him or any man; and he
professed he was actuated by no other principle than by zeal
for the welfare of the public, when he said that the author of
the American war should be questioned; but there were de-
grees of punishment, and surely a censure was not harsh.

Mr. Brough said many good things on the subject of the In-
dia bill. He approved very much of the adjournment, that the
new servants of the Crown might have time to digest their ideas
on the subject, and bring forward something of equal effect,
but more acceptable, because less violent, than that which had
been rejected by the Lords. He therefore wished for the ad-
journment, but dreaded and deprecated the Address, as under
the circumstance which had been specified to the House, it
could be of no use. He begged of gentlemen to consider what
appearance their conduct might have in the eyes of impartial
spectators, and solicited above all things the exertion of temper
and moderation in all they did.

The Earl of Surrey was not by any means prepared to ac-
cede thus tamely, merely on the footing of hearsay evidence.
He thought such a conduct would ill become the dignity and
solemnity of the deliberations in which they were engaged.
His Lordship thought we had no accounts of any Ministry,
except a single individual: two had indeed been announced in
the Gazette, but one of those had already resigned; and a third,
though mentioned in the House, had not been mentioned in
the Gazette at all. This he did not understand, as till then
he could not consider him as the ostensible Minister; therefore
his declaration, though present, could not have had any weight
with him, much less so that he was absent.

Mr. Kenyon observed, that the Right Honourable William
Pitt could not be stated in the Gazette as Chancellor of the
Exchequer, because, till the Privy Seal was disposed of, he
could only be sworn into office by a Cabinet Council. He had,
however, accepted of the office in all its extent, except of this
formality, which could not, in his opinion, one way or the other,
affect his declaration. He was against the Address. It
would do no good. It might do hurt. Consequences unex-
pected and unintended might result from it. He trusted, for
this reason and others, that the House would see the necessity,
and agree to an adjournment.

General Smith said, that Gentlemen on the other side of the
House were eager for time, that the new Ministers might ma-
nure a new bill for the East Indies. It had also been said by a
learned Gentleman, (Mr. Dundas) that India was the bugbear
of children, and that from the late restoration of peace in that
quarter of our territories, no further or immediate trouble was
to be apprehended. He would tell the House, that learned
Gentleman ought to have known better, for he could assure
them that the last dispatches did not hold out any thing so pro-
mising in the state of that country; for Tipu Saib had cer-
tainly got the advantage of our troops, and it was not known
what the consequences might be. On this account he was not
for any thing new in the business, unless from those who pro-
mised to render it also effectual and immediate.

Mr. Dundas replied, that he never did call it a bugbear to
frighten children; for it had frightened men as well as child-
ren. He was aware of its magnitude and pressure, and that
the whole power of Parliament would find enough to do to pro-
vide a remedy equal to the disease. All that he said was, that
there was not any immediate necessity, so as to prevent the ad-
journment proposed, which he should therefore support.

Commodore Johnstone refused that there was any thing in
the last dispatches to countenance a new war. He wished the
House would make the enquiry, for there would be no end of
proceeding in this manner on mere report; for his own part he
had not a doubt but by this time there was a perfect establish-
ment of peace in every part of India.

Sir William Dolben approved highly of the address. It was
dutiful, loyal, and full of that delicacy and respect to which the
Sovereign was always entitled. The thing in the end, how-
ever, he thought rather too bold; he wished it might be drop-
ped. He would not move, but hoped gentlemen would mix
as much mildness with the discharge of such a disagreeable
piece of duty as possible.

Mr. Baker said no! The House was satisfied that secret in-
fluence had been used, and it became the wisdom, the spirit,
and the fidelity of that House to advise against it, and by that
means to preclude for the future the repetition of any thing so
injurious to the freedom of debate, and the independence of Par-
liament. The language, though strong, was respectful, and he,
for one, was not inclined to sacrifice the energy of truth to the
delicacy of mere form or puntilio.

The question then being put by Mr. Hussey, That the
House agree to the motion for the address, it was carried with
so great a show of strength, that the friends of the new mini-
stry did not think proper to try the question by a division.

Mr. Erskine then moved, That the Chairman should report
progress. The House was then resumed, and the report
brought up and agreed to, with the same appearance of majori-
ty as the address.

Mr. Erskine moved likewise, That a Committee should be
appointed to prepare the Address, when Lord North, Mr. Fox,
Mr. Erskine, Mr. Hussey, and the other principal speakers on
that side retired, and returned in about five minutes. Mr. Hus-
sey then presented the Address to the House, which was ac-
cordingly agreed to.

Mr. Erskine immediately moved, that the Address should be
presented to the Throne by the whole House, which was also
agreed to.

Mr. Erskine also moved, That such members as were Privy
Counsellors do wait on his Majesty to know when he would be
attended by this House with the said Address.—Ordered.

It was then moved, That the Committee on the state of the
nation do sit on Wednesday next.

The House, which was very full, then rose.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 23.
AT the Court at the Queen's House, the 23d of Dec. 1783.

P R E S E N T,
HIS Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of
the Privy Seal to his Grace Charles Duke of Rutland,

the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered
to him, and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly.
His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon-
ourable Francis Marquis of Carmarthen, and the Right Hon-
ourable Thomas Lord Sidney, to be his Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State, they were this day, by his Majesty's com-
mand, sworn his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State ac-
cordingly.

At the Court at the Queen's House, the 13d of December,
1783.

P R E S E N T,
The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty in Council was this day graciously pleased to
deliver the Great Seal to the Right Honourable Edward Lord
Thurlow, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of
Great Britain was, by his Majesty's command, administered to
his Lordship, and his Lordship took his place at the Board ac-
cordingly.

Commissions signed by His Majesty for the Army in Ireland.
32d Regiment of Foot, Ensign James Mansfield to be Lieutenant,
vice William Butler, who resigns. Dated October 18. 1783. Mr. Alex-
ander Rogers to be Ensign, vice James Mansfield.
66th Foot, Mr. J. Gordon to be Ensign, vice — Tyrrell, super-
seded. Dated October 17. 1783.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Dec. 23.
The Jonge Jacobus, Hamel, from Dunkirk to Petersburg, was to-
rally lost off Mandale on the coast of Norway. The crew saved.
The Prince's Frederick, a Danish East Indiaman, was off
Santa Cruz the 20th of October last, all well.

The Orion, Allery, from Bourdeaux, to Plesme, touched in going
down the river, received some damage, and must unload part of her
cargo to be repaired.

The Mercury, Herpin, from Dunkirk to Philadelphia, was lost in a
furious gale of wind the night of 19th of September last, on Cape
May. The captain, mate, and all the crew, except seven men, are
drowned.

From the London Papers, Dec. 23.
L O N D O N.

The Prince of Wales has acted in the present critical mo-
ment with the greatest dignity and magnificence. He all along
declared his approbation of the intended system for the Go-
vernment of the East, and voted with the Ministry on Monday
against the adjournment. He knew not that his Royal Father
was inimical to the bill; but finding that it was so, he went in-
to the closet, and gave the most unequivocal proofs of his filial
attachment and duty. At the same time, he begged leave to
do honourable justice to Mr. Fox, and he assured the King,
that in all his conversations, Mr. Fox, so far from instigating
him to a breach, had inculcated the virtue of strict and perfect
cordiality with the Court. This the Prince declares in all
companies, as well as in the closet. St. James's Chronicle.

The death of Dr. Massey, the Bishop of Sudor and Man,
makes a very fortunate opening for the promotion of Dr. Nor-
bury, who is already nominated by the Athol family to the pro-
motion.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 41,962, was drawn a prize of 500 l.
No. 33,536, 15,075, 4939, 7553, prizes of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 31,764, 38,195, 28,800, 39,101, 32,054, 27,168, 41,285,
6439, 39,013.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 46,649 was drawn a prize of 5000 l.
No. 5695 a prize of 1000 l.

No. 35,021, 19,803, 27,361, 19,520, 12,036, prizes of 500 l.
And the following prizes of 100 l. each:

No. 46,794, 16,125, 42,369, 31,408, 12,253, 5736.

EDINBURGH.
Half past Six o'Clock.

From the additional quantity of snow which has fallen since
our last, and the very late arrival of Saturday's Post, we can-
not entertain a hope, that the mail from London, due this
night, will come to town in such time as to enable us to make
any use of its contents. We have therefore published with such
materials as Saturday's afforded, great part of which has been
unavoidably delayed on account of the extraordinary length of
the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Erskine's motion
for an address to his Majesty.

Extract of letter from London, Dec. 23.

"This day, the House of Lords passed the land-tax bill,
and sent the same down to the Lower House. They then ad-
journed till to-morrow. Mr. Fox was above the bar in the
middle of the Peers, with one or other of whom he was in close
conversation.

"Notwithstanding a very full attendance this day in the
House of Commons, little or no business was done.

"For some particular reasons, not known at the time, the
Ordinance Estimate was deferred till after the holidays.

"The Address of the House to his Majesty, against a dis-
solution of Parliament and secret influence, was read over. To-
morrow, at two of the clock, the Commons are to attend in a
body, and to present it at St. James's.

"This day, the new arrangement for a Ministry is handed
about. It is as follows:

"Mr. Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord
of the Treasury.

"Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor.

"Earl Gower, President of the Council.

"Duke of Rutland, Privy Seal.

"Marquis of Carmarthen, and Lord Sidney, (late Thomas
Townshend) Secretaries of State.

"The Duke of Richmond, Master-General of the Ord-
nance.

"Lord Temple, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"Duke of Dorset, Ambassador to France.

"Lord Grantham, Ambassador to Spain.

"Lord Grantley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

"Lord Howe, First Lord of the Admiralty.

"Lord Ankerst, (but this is not affirmed with confidence)
Commander in Chief.

"It is not the general opinion here, that the present Mini-
stry will be of long duration. It is certain, that Lord North
and Mr. Fox are in high spirits. Not one of their friends have
deserted them on occasion of the late revolution; so strong
and general is the belief that the Coalition is the only admini-
stration that can be permanent in this country.

"Lord Willoughby de Brook was the only Lord of the
Bedchamber who voted in support of Mr. Fox's India bill in
the Upper House of Parliament. In about two hours after, it
was whispered at St. James's, the noble Lord had received his
dismissal from Majesty itself.

"It is asserted, that Mr. Fox did not prevail with the Prince
of Wales to give his vote for the bill; the contrary, that
he advised him not to vote, but attend to the arguments, and
report them to his Royal father."

Extract of another letter from London, Dec. 23.
"On Monday Charles Earl Cornwallis resigned the post of
Constable of the Tower of London.

"The following arrangement has lately taken place in the
Treasury, viz.—Frederick Reynolds, Esq; one of the Chief
Clerks, has resigned, and William Milford, Esq; is to succeed
him, and John Trollope, Esq; is appointed a Clerk on the esta-
blishment, in the room of Mr Reynolds; James Royer, Esq;
one of the Clerks on the establishment, has resigned, and is suc-
ceeded by Matthew Winter, gent. late one of the extra Clerks
in that office, and Mr. Kingly is appointed to succeed Mr
Winter.

"This day in the House of Commons, Lord Sheffield made
a report from the committee, to whom it was referred, to con-
sider of the expediency of purchasing the late Sir Gregory
Page's house, &c. The report was then read, and ordered to lie
on the table.

"To-morrow the land-tax bill, the malt bill, and about
four other bills, will receive the royal assent by commission.

"It was likewise reported this day, that his Majesty would
go to the House of Peers to-morrow, pass the bills, and after-
wards prorogue both Houses of Parliament for a fortnight.

"From another quarter we learn, that the above mentioned
bills were to pass by commission, and that his Majesty will pro-
rogue both Houses on Friday next.

"The conduct of Lord Shelburne, respecting the East India
bill, has puzzled observers a good deal. There is no doubt,
when the bill had passed the Lower House, but that an express
was sent to him on the subject, and that he, in consequence,
came to London immediately—and yet his Lordship was not
in the House on either of the days of debate, nor did he vote
by proxy."

This day, arrived here his Majesty's commission, appointing
Hay Campbell, Esq; to be Lord Advocate for Scotland, in
room of the Hon. Henry Erskine, who has resigned.

On Saturday evening, died at her house in George's-square,
Mrs Eleonor Hamilton, daughter of the late Lord Basil Ha-
milton, and relict of the deceased John Murray of Philiphaugh,
Esq;

Since last night, a greater fall of snow, if possible, than what
happened the three preceding days, took place. The roads, by
this means, have been rendered almost impassable, which has, in
a great measure, stopp'd all intercourse with the country. This
morning, the Haddington fly, and the Peebles diligence, set
off, as usual, for their respective places of destination, but were
obliged to return after they had proceeded a short way, finding
it absolutely impossible to make out their journey.

A correspondent observes, that, on Saturday last, Mr. Bres-
law astonished and amused a most polite and elegant company,
more than ever he remembered to have seen him upon any for-
mer occasion; especially when he exhibited a number of decep-
tions; after his usual performances were over, at the particular
desire of several ladies and gentlemen of the first distinction in
the kingdom.

We are informed that a free pardon has come down to Mar-
garet Elder, condemned at Aberdeen last circuit.

The Falkirk, James Hunter master, from Newcastle, was
lost at Holy Island on Thursday last.

Friday last, a sloop from Leith, loaded with tallow, was lost
near the Queensferry.

The Thames, Grindlay, is safely arrived in the river Thames,
after a fine passage.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Dec. 27. Edgeworth Marshall, from London,
with goods.—29. Rebecca, Winter, from Hull, with wood; Katha-
rine and Isabel, Dingwall, from Gottenburgh, with deal and iron;
Providence, Bishop, from Methel, in ballast.

The Peggy, Clark, is not failed for Dundee.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 26.

| | 21s. | od. | 19s. | 6d. | 18s. | od. |
|--------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| Wheat | 13 | 6 | 17 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Barley | 15 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Oats | 13 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 6 |

TO BE SOLD,
THAT LODGING in Bunker's Hill, present-

ly occupied by Mrs. M'Harg, consisting of a dining-room, three
bed-chambers, a large kitchen, closets, and other conveniences, with
a garrer, and a cellar in the back court, where there is a well. The
house is of easy access, being the first storey, has an agreeable prospect
to the frith of Forth and country adjacent, and every way suited for a
private family.

For particulars apply to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, Bri-
sto Street, upon Wednesday the 21st January next, betwixt the
hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE,

being the first storey of that room of land lying in the south-east
corner of Crichton Street, presently possessed by Mrs. Macculloch of Bar-
holm. The lodging is lately built, conveniently situated, and consists
of four rooms and a kitchen; besides a large garret-room with a vent,
and two cellars in the back-court, where there is a well. The yearly
rent 16 l. 7 s. 6 d.

For further particulars, apply to William Riddell, writer to the
General.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JOHN MASON and COMPANY, Merchants
in Glasgow, and of the said JOHN MASON as an individual.

THAT upon the application of the said John Mason, and John Ma-
son and Co. and of Messrs. Hamilton and Brown merchants in
Glasgow, their creditors, the Lord Alva Ordinary officiating on the
bills, did, upon the 16th of December current, pronounce the follow-
ing interlocutor: "Having heard the petition, with the grounds of
debt, and affidavit therein referred to and produced; he renewed the
sequestration formerly awarded of the personal estates of the said
John Mason and Company, and of the said John Mason as an indi-
vidual, with the addition of all lands and other heritable subjects which
belonged to the bankrupts either as partners or individuals, situated
within Scotland; and appointed the creditors to meet at Glasgow, and
within the house of Mrs. Sheid winter there, upon the 9th day of Janu-
ary next, at twelve o'clock noon, to chuse an interim-factor or trust-
ee, or to continue the former trustees for the management of the fore-
said sequestrated estates, real and personal; and granted warrant and
commission to the Sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire, or his substitutes, and
failing them, to any of the Magistrates of Glasgow, to attend the said
Meeting of Creditors, and to receive the grounds of debt, with the
oaths required by the statute thereon, and to sign the minutes of the
Meeting of Creditors, along with the Prefect to be chosen by them;—
and ordained the person or persons above-named, who should act as
Commissioners at that Meeting, to transmit the original minutes signed
by him and the Prefect, with the acceptance of the factor to be chosen
at the Meeting, thereto subjoined, to the clerk to the sequestration, to
be kept among the records of Court, for the benefit of all concerned.—
And the Lord Ordinary ordained the petitioning creditors immediately
to advertise the renewal of the sequestration now awarded, and the
time and place appointed for the Meeting of the creditors to chuse an
interim-factor in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Cour-
ant, all in terms of the statute, saving always any right which the cre-
ditors might have acquired by the former sequestration."

The above notice is therefore given to all concerned in terms of the
statute.

G. H. Clerk.

RAISINS, ALMONDS, &c.

JUST arrived in the Betty and Bell, Robert Allan maffer, from Ma-
laga, and to be sold for ready money.
Sun Raisins in casks, Bloom ditto in boxes.
Figs in ditto, Jordan Almonds in ditto.
Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or David Liddel at their
warehouse in 10th.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT, Upset Price further reduced.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session upon Thursday
the 29th day of January 1784, betwixt the hours of six and seven
afternoon, within the Parliament-house.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF,
and others, situated in the parish of Dunfermline and shire of Fife (ex-
cepting 93 acres of the farm of Blackburn, already disposed of, with the
lands of Luffar and Clune), with various Acres, Houses, Yards, Mills,
and Feu-duties in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline.

The proven free rent of these subjects is about 987l. 8s. 3d.—Of
which, for mills, houses, and yards, 177l. and for feu-duties about 821l.

The proven value of altogether is L. 19,924 9 7

Also the Conspicuous and Bailie House in the Abbey
of Dunfermline, presently unlet, with a large area and
other buildings, valued at 550 0 0

Grounds for building and feuing on various new
streets round the town of Dunfermline, already begun,
valued at 1040 0 0

Wood upon the lands of Pittencrieff, valued five
years ago at 311 10 4

Privilege of purchasing tithes of Back Acres, 5 14 7

The proven value and upset-price of these subjects is L. 21,951 14 6

But they are now to be set up at the reduced price of 18,500 0 0

The coals and iron-duties under 45 acres or thereabouts of these lands,
called Mounthooly, belong to Mr. Wellwood of Garroch, and those
under 79 acres, or thereabouts of the northmost part of the lands most
distant from the house, have been disposed of, with the general coal-
licences of Luffar and Clune, and Wester Walbridge.

There is no value put upon a substantial and convenient mansion-house
of ten rooms, besides closets, nor upon a complete set of new elegant of-
fice-houses, pigeon-house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above
1200l. nor on the reserved coal and iron-duties in about 230 acres of the
lands, which lie round the house, and in fees about the town. The val-
ued rent is nearly equal to three freehold qualifications, and the land-
tax and other consequential burdens are remarkably low in proportion to
the real rent, as the feuars pay good part of them.

The place is well known to be convenient and beautiful almost be-
yond description, with the finest near and distant prospects that can be
met with. The trees are very thriving and beautiful. The lands are
mostly low rented, as they may, with little exception, be considered as
borough acres. There is an advance of rent, by agreements for fees since
the judicial rental was taken, of about 20l. per annum; and there can-
not be a doubt of its advancing considerably by a number of buildings on
the various outlets, and new streets begun round the populous and in-
creasing town of Dunfermline, more especially if the collieries were
once set fairly to work, and there was a resident heritor, who could give
regular fees immediately.

The following parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish
of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, consisting of about 3 acres 25 falls, and
on which there are seven new houses built; gross rent, 21l. 14s. 9d.;
feu duty to the Trinity Hospital valuing barley at 12s. 6d. per bull,
5l. 1s. 2d.; free rent, 18l. 13s. 5d.—

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was set
up formerly, L. 280 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 240 0 0

2. James Allison's late Feu, a Garden, with a large
new House thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood
64 falls; gross rent 34l. 10s. 2d.; Feu duty, converting
the barley as above 7l. 7s. 3d.; free rent,
27l. 2s. 10d.—

The proven value, and at which it was set up for-
merly, 420 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 350 0 0

3. William Wright's Feu—A Nursery, containing
five acres; gross rent 56l. 5s.; feu-duty, 5l. 12s. 1d.
free rent 20l. 12s. 11d.—

Proven value at which it was set up formerly, 350 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 300 0 0

N. B. There is a very copious spring of water in the center of this lot.

The title deeds, rentals, and plans of the estate, with the articles and
conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs John Callendar
depute clerk of session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estate of Dunfermline, will show
the premises in Fife-shire; and Alexander Marr gardener, on the south
side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-
house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st of January 1784, be-
twixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

**THE Estates of BARSKEOCH and EARLS-
TOUN,** either in Whole or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.
The Lands of Garvorrie, Drumblair, Lochpraig, Largmore, Glenrie,
Dickelton, Burnhead, and Knockheath, all lying in the parish of Kells
and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. They pay of yearly rent 472l. Ster-
ling or thereby, and have upon them some wood, both natural and
planted, now fit for cutting; and there is a good prospect of a lead mine
in the lands of Lochpraig. If the lands in this lot do not sell alto-
gether, they will be exposed in such parcels as purchasers may incline.

LOT II.
The Mains of Earlsfoun, with the Mansion House, Garden, and Of-
fices, and Salmon Fishing in the river Ken, the Mill of Earlsfoun, Mul-
tures, Mill Lands, and Milltown Park, lying in the parishes of Dalry and
stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and the Mains of Barskeoch, Lands of Over
Barskeoch, Hannafoun, Barchoak, Crommickpark, and Caven, lying in
the said parish of Kells. The yearly rent of these lands is about 330l.
Sterling, and there is upon them a great extent of natural and planted
wood, valued (per signed estimate) at about 3300l. Sterling.

LOT III.
The Lands of Capenoch and Culbae, lying in the parishes of Kirkcud-
bright and shire of Wigton. They afford a freehold qualification upon old
extent. Culbae was let at last Whitsunday, for three years, at 48l.
Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's possession, and esti-
mated to be worth 40l. yearly.

LOT IV.
The Lands of Waterfield and Nether Barskeoch, with the Willow Isle
and Ferry Boat, and Greenhill, all lying in the said parish of Kells.
These lands were let a great while ago upon a lease, whereof eighteen
years are yet to run, at the low rent of 28l. 13s. 11d. Sterling. They
have upon them some valuable banks of wood, and afford a freehold qual-
ification upon old extent. At expiry of the current lease, at least 100l.
a-year will be got for them.

These estates consist of about 14,000 Scots acres. The farm-houses
are in good order. Considerable grasslands were paid for the tacks. The
whole lands hold of the Crown, and those in Lots I. and II. afford, by
valuation, three freehold qualifications.

The mansion-house of Earlsfoun and offices are in very good repair,
surrounded with policy, and pleasantly situated on the river Ken, which,
near the house, forms a beautiful cascade; and a little below the cascade
there is an excellent salmon-fishing, valued in the cess-books at 5l. Scots.

The progress of wries, which is clear, rental, articles of sale, plans of
the estates, and estimate of the woods, to be seen in the hands of John
Syme writer to the signet; to whom, or to David Russell accountant in
Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars. Mr
Newall at Earlsfoun, the proprietor, will show the lands, and copies of
the articles and rental. Persons inclining to make a private purchase
may give in their proposals to any of these gentlemen.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIP-
TIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. The price as follows: viz. 4s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 4s.
6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 3s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

HOUSES to SELL.

TO be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,
upon Wednesday the 21st of January 1784, betwixt the hours of
five and seven afternoon.

The Two Uppermost Stories of that Tenement of Land lying on the
west side of the middle of Can't's Close, presently possessed by Mrs. Ron-
aldson and Mrs. Elder, at the yearly rent of 71. Sterling.

That Small Tenement consisting of two stories, lying on the west side
of said Close, opposite to Celsford's Land, as presently possessed by James
Steele and Donald Bain, at the yearly rent of 21. 12s. 6d. Sterling.

This last subject would be very fit for being converted into a stable
and hay-loft.

The articles of roup and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of
William Young writer, Dunbar's Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session,
within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon
Saturday the 6th day of March 1784, betwixt the hours of four and five
afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

THE SUBJECTS FOLLOWING.
Which pertained to the deceased William Hay of Crawfordston, writer
to the signet, and afterwards to James Hay of Crawfordston his Son, viz.

LOT I.
The Lands and Estate of CRAWFURDSTON, including Kidston,
and Brattleston, Clegghide and Largmore, with the mill thereof,
tithes and pertinents lying in the parishes of Glencairn and shire of Dum-
fries; as also, the Lands of Little Stewarton, lying in the same parish
and shire.

The yearly rent of the estate of Crawfordston, free of all deductions,
is proved to be 2041. 18s. 3d. 7-12ths; which the Lords have valued
at twenty-two years purchase, or L. 4508 2 6-12ths

The rent of the Lands of Little-Stewarton, after
deducting School salary and a fifth part for tithes, is
proved to be 361. 11s. 3d. which the Lords have
valued at 22 years purchase, or L. 364 7 6

And the privilege of purchasing the
free tithes, being 31. 19s. 9d. is valued
at 5 years purchase, L. 19 18 9

Upset price of 1st Lot, L. 4892 8 9 8-12ths

These lands are pleasantly situated on the water of Cairn, within 14
miles of Dumfries, and 7 of Cuthberton linekilns; they contain upwards
of 1600 acres of good soil, all inclosed; and there are valuable woods
and thriving plantations on different parts of the estate. Both the estate
of Crawfordston and Lands of Little-Stewarton are held of his Grace
the Duke of Queensberry; the former for payment of 21. 10d. Ster-
ling, the latter for payment of an elderly duty. The tithes of the
former, to which there is a complete right are valued. Both subjects
stand rated in the Cess-books at 954 merks.—On the estate of
Crawfordston is a quarry-house adjoining the Tower, which might be
repared at a small expence; and the leases of all the farms expire at
Whitsunday 1786.

LOT II.
The Lands of CASTLEBANK, comprehending Scalewood, Cross-
dales, Carruthers Town, Meadow Foot, and pertinents, lying in the
parishes of Hoddam and shire of Dumfries.

The rent of these lands free, after deducting feu-duty and School
salary, and laying aside a fifth part for tithes, is 441. 12s. 8d.
9-12ths; which, at 23 years purchase, the Lord's price amounts
to L. 1026 11 11 8-12ths

And the privilege of purchasing the free tithes, be-
ing 71. 6s. 7d. 4-12ths, is rated at 5 years pur-
chase, or 36 13 0 8-12ths

Upset price of Lot 2d, L. 1063 5 0 4-12ths

These Lands hold feu of Sir Robert Herries, for yearly payment
of 14l. Scots. They lie near the village of Ecclefechan, within a mile
of two limestone quarries, contain about 170 acres, and are a very im-
provable subject.

LOT III.
Two INCLOSURES near the town of Annan, called GILLS and
SLAVERHILL, containing about 10 acres.

The free rent of these inclosures, after deducting 1s. 5d. 8-12ths, as a
proportion of the annuo feu-duty payable to the town of Annan, for
this and the subsequent lot, and after laying aside a fifth part for tithes,
to which there is no right, is proved to be 21. 4s. 6 9-12ths, which
free rent being valued at 23 years purchase, the upset price of the
stock is L. 51 4 11 3-12ths

And the privilege of purchasing the free tithes,
being 9s. 1 2-12ths, is valued at 5 years purchase,
amounting to 2 5 5 10-12ths

Upset price of Lot 3d, L. 53 10 5 1-12th

LOT IV.
A large Brick DWELLING HOUSE and STABLE, and the half
of a large Brick Store-house, and vaulted Cellar, with a little Garden at
the back of the Store-house, all lying within the Burgh of Annan.

The free rent of these houses, after deducting 3s. 1 5-12ths, as a
proportion of the annuo feu-duty payable to the town of Annan for
this and the preceding lot, amounts to 41. 16s. 10d. 7-12ths; which
being valued at 10 years purchase, the upset price is L. 48 8 9 10-12ths

LOT V.
A part of the Lands called NEWINGTON or CHERRYHALL,
consisting of several Houses, Offices, and small Garden, with the superi-
ority of an acre of land; and feu-duties thereof, all lying near the
Grange toll, in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, and shire of Edinburgh.

One of these houses is presently possessed by Mrs. Brown, con-
sists of six fire rooms, besides Kitchen and Cellars, and with the Gar-
den, is rented at 13l. The others are smaller, one being rented at 5l.
another at 3l. 10s.

The acre of Land of which the superiority is to be sold, is feued
out, one half to James Howie, and the other to John Breckinrigg,
for the yearly payment of 3l. Sterling each.

The rent of the property subjects, after deducting a proportion of the
feu-duty payable to Mr. Crichton of Newington, Mr. Hay's superior, is
18l. 1s. 9d. which being valued at six years purchase, the upset price
of these property subjects will be L. 108 10 6

And the feu-duty payable to Mr. Crichton, amount to 8l.
8s. 3d. which being valued at nineteen years purchase,
the upset price is 159 16 9

Upset price of lot 5th, L. 268 7 3

But, if more agreeable to offerers, these last mentioned subjects may
be set up in three different lots thus.

Lot 1. To consist of the property subjects, upset
price as above, L. 108 10 6

2. James Howie's feu ditto, 29 18 4

3. John Breckinrigg's ditto ditto, 79 18 4

Upset price of lot 6th, L. 268 7 3

LOT VI.
A HOUSE and LODGING, GARRET, and CELLAR, in the Meal-
market of Edinburgh, presently possessed by Alexander Macdonald
clerk to the signet.

The proven free rent of this house is 18l. Sterling, which being val-
ued at ten years purchase, the upset price will be 180l.

LOT VII.
A HOUSE and LODGING, and Pertinents, in Gosford's Close, E-
dinburgh, fronting the High-street, presently possessed by Mrs. Hay.
The proven rent of which is 20l. and the upset price is fixed at ten
years purchase, or 200l.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, may be seen by applying to
Keith Dunbar, depute clerk of session, or James Thomson writer to the
signet; and plans of the estates, and copies of the articles, are also
lodged with Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be exposed to SALE, by public roup, within the British Coffee-
house, upon Wednesday the 21st of January 1784, at six o'clock
in the afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:
I. That LODGING in Gavindale's Land, opposite the head of For-
rester's Wynd, being the sixth storey above the shops, consisting of eight
fire-rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and other conveniences, let in two
separate houses, and possessed by Mr. Thomson and Mr. Robertson.

II. Another HOUSE, being the uppermost storey of the tenement
lying on the north side of the High Street, entering by a forslair, with-
in the fraith of the Netherbow, and consisting of two fire-rooms, with a
kitchen possessed by David Farquharson.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the signet.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 26th January next,
within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of five
and six afternoon, in Whole or in Lots as purchasers shall incline.

THE Lands of MOSSHALL, LATCHBRAE,
and REDHUEGH, consisting of about 200 English acres, most
agreeably situated upon both sides of the great road from Edinburgh to
Glasgow, and parish of Whitburn.

LOT I.—The Lands of Mossball, consisting of about 60 Scots acres.
Upon this lot is a neat mansion-house of six fire rooms, garden and of-
fices, with a considerable quantity of barren planting, all inclosed and sub-
divided by thriving hedges, which are mostly feucible, at a proper dis-
tance from the high road, the 19th mile-stone at the foot of the entry.
As this lot is all in the proprietor's possession, a purchaser may have im-
mediate access.

LOT II.—The Lands and Farm of Latchbrae, with the Public House
at Blackburne Bridge, consisting of about 70 Scots acres, 20 of which are
under lease at 15s. per acre, the rest at present in grass.

LOT III.—The Farm of Redhuegh, consisting of about 34 Scots acres,
under a lease to John Fulton at 18l. 10s. rent yearly.

This estate is all inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, in the
neighbourhood of lime and coal, and, when last set, yielded about 108l.
Sterling rent.

The purchaser or purchasers may retain a considerable part of the
price if they chuse, upon granting security upon the lands.

Matthew Martin, at Blackburne-bridge, will show the house and
lands.

Any person or persons wanting to purchase the whole or a part by
private bargain, may apply to Mr. Middleton at Leith, the proprietor,
or Robert Auld writer, New Stairs, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-
house on Tuesday 10th February, 1784, betwixt the hours of 9
and 6 afternoon.

**The Lands of BOGHALL, in the united pa-
rishes of Houlton and Killethan, and shire of Renfrew.** The present
free rent whereof, is 144l. 15s.

They consist of about 565 acres, lye within some few miles of Pais-
ley, are capable of great improvement, and the tacks of the whole estate
expire at Martinmas next. There is also a Wood of several acres
ready for cutting. They hold of the Prince, and afford a qualifica-
tion to vote for a member of Parliament. The proprietor has right to
the tithes.

The title-deeds, rental, and survey of the estate, with the articles of
sale, may be seen in the hands of John Davidson writer to the signet.

The rental, inventory of title-deeds, and articles of sale may also be seen
in the hands of Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow, or James Kibble
writer in Paisley.

**JUDICIAL SALE OF THE
Estate of PITNACREE, in the Shire of Perth.**

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edin-
burgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Thursday the
14th day of February 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six after-
noon.

The LANDS and OTHERS after mentioned, which belonged to
Lord John Murray, and lying in the parish of Logierait, and shire of
Perth, viz.

The Lands of PITNACREE, with the valuable WOODS,
Mansion-house, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of
5770l. 4s. 3d. 2-12ths. These lands of Pitnacree hold hieble of the
Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification; and the woods thereon
must now be greatly increased in their value, the proof having been ta-
ken in the 1773.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of John
Callender, depute-clerk of session, and John Frazer writer to the signet.

**JUDICIAL SALE
OF HOUSES AND A FACTORY IN GLASGOW.**

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of E-
dinburgh, upon Tuesday the 9th day of March next, betwixt the
hours of four and five afternoon.

The whole HERITABLE SUBJECTS lying above the Cross of
Glasgow, which belonged to the deceased Andrew Aytoun, Esq. Mer-
chant and late Provost of Glasgow, and to Mess. Aytoun, Blackburn,
and Colvill, proprietors of the Harlem Linen and Dying Manufacto-
ries.

LOT I.
That large DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of four stories and gar-
rets, which was formerly possessed by Provost Aytoun, and now by An-
drew Blackburn merchant in Glasgow, with the large area around the
same.

This house is in good repair, stands in a good situation near the Col-
lege Garden, and is fit for accommodating a large family.

The proven value of this lot is L. 882 0 0

LOT II.
The whole HOUSES and AREA, lately possessed by Mess. Aytoun,
Blackburn, and Colvill, partners of the Harlem Linen and Dying manu-
factories, and extremely well adapted for carrying on business of that
kind, comprehending the Dwelling House possessed by Mr. William
Gardner, with the ware-houses, yarn-room, heckling-house, weaving,
and Dying factories, &c. The stable, hay-loft, and cellars, which were
formerly possessed along with the subjects in the first lot, are to be sold
along with the subjects in this second lot, at the upset price of 788l. Ster-
ling.

Copies of the articles of roup, and conditions of sale, may be seen in
the office of Mr. George Kirkpatrick, Depute Clerk of Session, and any
other information may be got, by applying to William Dick writer to
the signet, or Claud Marshall writer in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-
house in Edinburgh, between the hours of five and six o'clock af-
ternoon, on Monday the 9th of March 1784.

**The Lands and Estate of TECHMURY and
MARNOCK, WESTERTOWN and BURNACK,** lying in the pa-
rish of Fraserburgh, and shire of Aberdeen. The free rent, computing
105 bolls of meal at 20s. per boll, and the Mains of Techmury in the
proprietor's natural possession at 40l. Sterling yearly by sworn estima-
tion, and computing the customs at very low conversions, amounts to
265l. 8s. 4d. Sterling, besides 20l. Sterling yearly for liberty to two
neighbouring heritors to take forty spades calling of peats in the moor-
lands on the estate for a number of years to come; and besides another small
farm in the natural possession of the proprietor, which paid formerly 5l.
Sterling of rent, and a wedding.

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and yield a clear qualification
to vote for a member to Parliament. The estate is of great extent,
well watered, and capable of very great improvement. It has a lime
quarry upon it, adjoining to a very extensive moor. Some parts of the
lands are liferented by a lady, who is past eighty years of age.

The articles of sale, rental of the lands, and the progress of title-
deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Colquhoun Grant writer to the
signet, who will give information of further particulars.

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